

Ludwigia repens Forst. is listed in the *Index Kewensis* (2: 123. 1895), but the page reference is given incorrectly as "22." Five other new species are proposed by Forster in his work. Two on p. 7 are published under the genus "*Menandra*" and are therefore invalid, "*Menandra*" itself never having been published. A third proposed species, "*Rhamnus volubilis*," p. 11, is a *nomen nudum*. The remaining two, *Potamogeton rotundifolium* and *P. oblongifolium*, p. 7, are validly published and should, therefore, be taken up by the *Index Kewensis* and similar works. Gronovius' brief descriptions (Fl. Virg., ed. 2, 23. 1771) might make it possible for them to be identified. Unfortunately, there is apparently no existing herbarium material that can be identified with these names.

This work has been supported by National Science Foundation Grant GB-141.

DIVISION OF SYSTEMATIC BIOLOGY, STANFORD UNIVERSITY,
STANFORD, CALIFORNIA

MOUNTAIN FLOWERS OF NEW ENGLAND¹

This is an important illustrated and convenient guide to the alpine plants of New England and New York.

The excellent illustrated series of articles by Stuart K. Harris, *Plants of the Presidential Range*, that appeared in Appalachia at intervals during the years 1940-1949 provided the principal basis for the present book. The area covered being somewhat larger in the present work, it has been necessary to define the boundaries of the alpine area very carefully; also, it was necessary to provide a complete and accurately selected list of species and to be as precise as possible about habitats. In these matters, the help of Frederic Steele has been particularly valuable.

¹Mountain Flowers of New England, by Stuart K. Harris, Jean Langenheim, Frederic L. Steele, and Miriam Underhill. Appalachian Mountain Club, Boston, Mass. 150 pp. April 1964. \$4.50.

The thirty-two plates in color at the end of the book are unusually well done and represent an admirable selection of the flora. Of these, twenty-eight are photographs of vascular plants illustrating some 129 species. Selected examples of mosses and lichens are depicted on three plates, while the final page shows six scenic habitats in the mountains of Maine and New Hampshire. This important photographic contribution was made by Miriam Underhill.

The text on lichens and mosses was contributed by Jean Langenheim. With these groups there was no attempt made to be exhaustive, but a good beginning can be made by the amateur using the book and referring to the illustrations.

The book is compact (4.5×7.5 in.), and with its profuse drawings, color photographs, readable descriptions, keys and glossary, will help materially to educate the mountain climber.

A few suggestions for improvements in future printings or editions are perhaps in order. A comment from one of the authors refers to the desirability of providing information about dates of flowering. For example, certain species do not flower as late as July in most years, while others do not commence flowering until July. This information could be given in a special table or added to the discussion for any particular species. It seems to this reviewer that the four authors should be given more prominence by placing their names on the title page. The introduction seems to be an unusual place to have to look to locate the authors' names.

A. R. HODGDON, UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE